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Distr.
GENERAL

S/21753
14 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to notify you of the details of the additional measures Japan announced on 14 September 1990, which it is taking to further strengthen its contribution to ongoing activities for the restoration of peace in the Middle East.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

90-22654 1837e (E)

/...

best copy available

Annex

Additional measures taken on 14 September 1990 by Japan in support of activities for the restoration of peace in the Middle East

In addition to the measures to contribute to the restoration of peace in the Middle East announced on 29 August, the Government of Japan on 14 September decided as follows:

1. As part of its economic assistance to the affected Middle Eastern countries, Japan will extend an amount of $2 billion to such nations in the region as Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan, which have incurred serious economic losses due to the current situation.

Of the above sum, as an exceptional measure to cope with this extraordinary situation, Japan will immediately extend untied emergency commodities loans to Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan amounting to $600 million on extremely favourable terms, at an interest rate of 1 per cent and a repayment period of 30 years.

Concerning additional measures to be taken, Japan will in due course decide the modalities and specific contents of assistance taking into account developments of the situation and in consultation with the countries and international organizations concerned. At the same time, Japan will co-operate positively with the countries and international organizations concerned in order to facilitate multinational concerted efforts.

2. The Government of Japan, under serious budgetary constraints, previously announced the extension of co-operation to peace-restoring activities in the Gulf region, amounting to $1 billion.

Today, in view of the evolving situation in the Middle East, and recognizing its responsibility to make further contributions to the international efforts now being made by various countries for the restoration of peace and stability in the Gulf region, the Government of Japan announced that it is prepared to make a contribution of up to $1 billion in addition to the previously announced amount (a total of $2 billion).

3. With respect to the medical co-operation Japan is extending as part of its contribution to efforts for the restoration of peace in the Middle Eastern situation caused by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, on 18 September it will dispatch to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia an advance team as the first Japanese medical team to be sent to the region. The advance team, consisting of 17 persons, including a leader, doctors, nurses and co-ordinators, will carry out a survey and preparations for medical activities in the capital city and other major cities of Saudi Arabia.

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S/21754
14 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith, in response to his note SCPC/7/90(1), further details of the measures taken on a national basis as a member State of the European Economic Community (EEC) to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

This note supplements the note verbale of 17 August 1990 which was issued as Security Council document S/21551.

The Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations would be grateful if the Secretariat would arrange to have the text of this note verbale circulated as a Security Council document.

READEX FICHE

Annex

The Italian Government hereby communicates further details of measures taken to date in Italy to implement the economic sanctions decided against Iraq by United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990). Hereinafter, the Italian Government indicates the main measures adopted and the procedures established to solve relevant problems encountered in the implementation of United Nations sanctions in the following areas:

- freezing of assets and financial transfers
- trade
- services.

FREEZING OF ASSETS AND FINANCIAL TRANSFERS

Law decrees have been adopted:

(1) Law Decree No. 216 of 4 August 1990 provided, as precaution, the total freezing of Kuwaiti assets in Italy, prohibiting acts of disposition and transactions, made in whichever way, concerning personal property even intangible, real property, firms or other total number of goods, assets or titles of a financial or monetary nature in whatever way they may be denominated, when the above-mentioned property, assets or titles pertain, even through intermediaries, to the State of Kuwait or any agency, institution or organization shared, controlled or directed by the State of Kuwait.

(2) Law Decree No. 220 of 6 August 1990 provided the freezing of Iraqi assets, with the enforceability of the same rules and regulations pursuant to Law Decree 216.

Articles IV of Law Decree 216 and Law Decree 220 provide the possibility of departing from the rules and regulations governing the freezing of assets. Such departure from the law may be granted by decree of the President of the Cabinet after his study of a proposal submitted to him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(3) Law Decree No. 247 of 23 August 1990 prohibits transfers of funds in Kuwait and Iraq from private citizens as well as from transactions involving three parties.

Inasmuch as the aforecited provisions completely bar in Italy the operation of any subject, agency, institution or organization shared, controlled or directed by Iraq and Kuwait, the Italian Government plans to use the instrument of departure from the law, provided by Articles IV of Law Decrees 216 and 220, to regulate any particular case in point which may warrant a treatment different from what is stipulated by United Nations Security Council resolution 661, in keeping with the spirit of the embargo.

In this context, the Decree of 9 August 1990 issued by the President of the Cabinet granted to Oil Company Q8 to operate in Italy, limiting its operations to ordinary administration and prohibiting any financial transfer towards Iraq and Kuwait.

Special cases:

The following cases are under consideration by the Ministries upon which the study of the question is incumbent (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Treasury, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Justice):

- Case of banks that have Kuwaiti and/or Iraqi non-controlling shareholdings, which have branches operating in Italy.

- Case of payments to be made to residents of Italy for trade operations which are not subject to the embargo (that is, payments of confirmed letters of credit for export operations to Iraq and Kuwait).

- Case of foreign branches of Kuwaiti banks that make transactions with Italian banks, which fall under the asset-freezing provisions.

- Case of the Investment Office of Kuwait, the headquarters of which is in London.

- Case of payments to be made to residents of Italy by Iraqi and Kuwaiti institutions, which are subject to asset-freezing provisions, for work performed and for other expenses related to the maintenance and operations of offices.

TRADE

The trade embargo has been put into effect implementing EEC's Regulation No. 2340/90, which is directly enforceable in Italy, and ECSC's Decision No. 90/414, which was acknowledged by Law Decree published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale.

As to the export of foodstuffs, no problem has been registered. The Italian Government considers that exports may be feasible only within the framework of emergency help operations to be defined by particularly restrictive criteria, in keeping with the spirit of resolution 661. The Italian Government deems it appropriate that the United Nations Verification Committee be in charge of examining national operations to determine their compliance with the requirements established by United Nations resolution 661 and acknowledged in the Community regulations.

As to special materials, all the pending licences have been suspended, and all the norms stipulated by the legislation in effect have been implemented.

SERVICES

Services not explicitly covered under United Nations resolution 661 and ECC rules and regulations are submitted for consideration, on a case-by-case basis, in the light of the spirit of the stipulated sanctions.

Special cases:

- Services related to the trade of goods:

The Italian Government agrees with the ECC Commission that trade services follow on principle the rules and regulations governing trade which were implemented with ECC Regulation No. 2340/90 and ECSC Decision No. 90/414. The Italian Government points out that one of the specific measures taken was the suspension of the concession of additional insurance guarantees to Iraq by that its agency, Export Credit Insurance Society (ECIS).

- Services related to engineering and construction:

It does not appear realistic to implement the prohibitive measures on firms operating in Iraqi and Kuwaiti territories and on their employees, suspending their work activities. Moreover, it seems that a more inflexible position of principle in the current circumstances would negatively affect the local communities, subject to the control of the Iraqi authorities. However, given the system of measures to be implemented, the aforementioned companies will soon have to suspend their activities any way for scarcity in the flows of materials and supplies.

- Air services:

Concerning this question, our position is expressed on a case-by-case basis. Each case is examined and decided upon in the observance of the spirit of United Nations Security Council resolution 661.

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S/21755
15 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in view of the grave violations of international law and of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic relations and consular relations which Iraq committed by forcibly entering the premises of the embassies of France and other countries in Kuwait and abducting diplomats and foreign nationals who were on those premises.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC

90-22695 1825f (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21756
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Italian Government has requested me to ask for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the Iraq-Kuwait question, following the repeated grave violations of International Law and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations which took place when Iraqi forces in Kuwait broke into the Embassies of France and other countries abducting foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

90-22717 1823h (E)

UNITED
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GENERAL

S/21757
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to request an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in light of Iraq's continuing violations of international law.

(Signed) L. Yves FORTIER, O.C., Q.C.
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

90-22771 1918b (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21758
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to request you to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, keeping in mind the grave violations of International Law and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations perpetrated when Iraqi forces broke into the Embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait, abducting foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

(Signed) Kjeld MORTENSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Denmark to the United Nations

90-22723 1982d (E)

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21759
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the grave violations of international law, the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic Relations and on Consular Relations and of human rights committed once again by the Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

(Signed) Hans Otto BRAUTIGAM

90-22729 1953j (E)

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21760
15 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Government of Belgium has instructed me to request you to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in view of the grave violations of international law and of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic relations and consular relations which Iraq has committed by forcibly entering the premises of the embassies of France and other countries in Kuwait and abducting diplomats and foreign nationals who were on those premises.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Belgium

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S/21761
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FINLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, and particularly the Iraqi action against foreign Embassies in Kuwait in contravention of the norms of international law.

(Signed) Marjatta RASI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

90-22741 1917b (E)

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GENERAL

S/21762
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Austrian Government has requested me to ask for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, keeping in mind the grave violations of International Law and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations perpetrated against the embassies in Kuwait.

(Signed) Thomas HAJNOCZI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

90-22747 1824h (E)

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S/21763
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council on the question of actions taken by Iraqi military authorities against diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait.

(Signed) André ERDOS
Ambassador

90-22777 1825h (E)

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21764
15 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in view of the grave violations of international law and of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic relations and consular relations which were committed when Iraqi forces forcibly entered the premises of the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait and detained foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAR

90-22765 1827f (E)

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S/21765
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, taking into consideration the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, committed by Iraq, and in the light of the existing concern about the humanitarian situation in Kuwait and the non-compliance by Iraq with Security Council resolution 664 (1990).

(Signed) Robert J. VAN SCHAIK
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

90-22783 1984d (E)

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S/21766
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait following the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated by Iraqi forces against the Embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

It should also be noted that violations perpetrated by the Iraqi armed forces against the Greek Embassy in Kuwait, such as cutting off of electricity and the supply of water as of 25 August 1990, forced its staff to evacuate it on 11 September 1990.

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS
Ambassador

90-22789 1817g (E)

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GENERAL

S/21767
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Government of Ireland has instructed me to ask for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, bearing in mind the grave violations of International Law and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations perpetrated by Iraq, in particular in its treatment of third country nationals and in its recent and unacceptable actions in relation to Embassies in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

(Signed) Francis Mahon HAYES
Ambassador

90-22837 1826h (E)

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S/21768
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the grave violations of International Law, the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic relations and on Consular Relations and of Human Rights committed once again by the Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

(Signed) Jan ELIASSON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Sweden

90-22807 1827h (E)

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S/21769
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NORWAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instruction from my Government I have the honour to request you to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, keeping in mind the grave violations of International Law and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations perpetrated when Iraqi forces broke into the Embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait, abducting foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

(Signed) Martin HUSLID
Permanent Representative of
Norway to the United Nations

90-22819 1955j (E)

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S/21770
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, taking into consideration the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, committed by Iraq, particularly in the light of the existing concern about the humanitarian situation in Kuwait and Iraq's recent and unacceptable actions in relation to Embassies in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

(Signed) Fernando José REINO
Permanent Representative of
Portugal to the United Nations

90-22825 1828f (E)

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S/21771
15 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Government of Australia has instructed me to ask for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, bearing in mind the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations perpetrated by Iraq, in particular in its treatment of third country nationals and in its recent and unacceptable actions in relation to Embassies in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

(Signed) Peter WILENSKI
Ambassador

90-22831 1919b (E)

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21772
16 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to transmit to you the following information received today from my Government.

In its efforts to change the demographic structure of Kuwait and erase the very identity of the country, Iraqi occupation forces have embarked on the application and execution of a novel practice of: depopulating Kuwait from its own inhabitants, confiscating identification documents, and settling Iraqi families in Kuwaiti homes.

This practice is attested to by the change in the policy of the Iraqi occupation forces today: instead of strict control of points of entry and exit to and from Kuwait, the border area with Saudi Arabia has been opened to departing traffic but only after individuals surrender all identification documents.

I would be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

90-22753 1983d (E)

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Security Council

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S/21773
16 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that you convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in view of the grave violations of international law and of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic relations and consular relations committed by the Iraqi forces which forcibly entered the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait and which abducted foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador

90-22759 1954j (E)

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S/21774
16 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990),

Recalling the Vienna Conventions of 18 April 1961 on diplomatic relations and of 24 April 1963 on consular relations, to both of which Iraq is a party,

Considering that the decision of Iraq to order the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and to withdraw the immunity and privileges of these missions and their personnel is contrary to the decisions of the Security Council, the international Conventions mentioned above and international law,

Deeply concerned that Iraq, notwithstanding the decisions of the Security Council and the provisions of the Conventions mentioned above, has committed acts of violence against diplomatic missions and their personnel in Kuwait,

Outraged at recent violations by Iraq of diplomatic premises in Kuwait and at the abduction of personnel enjoying diplomatic immunity and foreign nationals who were present in these premises,

Considering that the above actions by Iraq constitute aggressive acts and a flagrant violation of its international obligations which strike at the root of the conduct of international relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that Iraq is fully responsible for any use of violence against foreign nationals or against any diplomatic or consular mission in Kuwait or its personnel,

Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and for Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Further considering that the grave nature of Iraq's actions, which constitute a new escalation of its violations of international law, obliges the Council not only to express its immediate reaction but also to consult urgently to take further concrete measures to ensure Iraq's compliance with the Council's resolutions,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns aggressive acts perpetrated by Iraq against diplomatic premises and personnel in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals who were present in those premises;

2. Demands the immediate release of those foreign nationals as well as all nationals mentioned in resolution 664 (1990);

3. Further demands that Iraq immediately and fully comply with its international obligations under resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) of the Security Council, the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and international law;

4. Further demands that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq and take no action to hinder the diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests;

5. Reminds all States that they are obliged to observe strictly resolutions 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990);

6. Decides to consult urgently to take further concrete measures as soon as possible, under Chapter VII of the Charter, in response to Iraq's continued violation of the Charter, of resolutions of the Council and of international law.

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S/21775
17 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF URUGUAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the application to Uruguay of the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the light of the economic difficulties which my country is facing as a result of the application against Iraq of the measures provided for by the Security Council in its resolution 661 (1990).

The Government of Uruguay, a country which has a deep-rooted law-abiding tradition and respects the decisions of United Nations bodies, has taken the necessary steps to ensure that its authorities and citizens comply with the embargo imposed against Iraq under the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution.

The implementation of this embargo has serious adverse consequences for our national interests by aggravating the progressive economic deterioration which has been affecting our country for several years.

Indeed, the flow of trade between Uruguay and Iraq had recently provided sizable benefits to our economy, owing to a succession of trade balances favourable to Uruguay. The volume of trade may not seem significant in absolute terms, but in the context of our national economy it represents significant amounts, particularly if it is borne in mind that the economy is greatly dependent on exports and has been facing a grave economic crisis for a number of years.

The suspension of this trade seriously affects our interests, since we have had to cancel export orders already placed as well as ongoing negotiations.

The interruption of lamb exports is having particularly grave repercussions on the Uruguayan economy, since this product, in the light of the present state of Uruguay's production and export sectors, is vital to the economy of the country.

It is for these reasons that I am turning to the Security Council, on behalf of my Government and in exercise of the right granted by Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to initiate consultations with the Council with a

view to solving these problems faced by Uruguay as a result of the implementation of resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Ramiro PIRIZ-BALLON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Uruguay
to the United Nations

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Security Council

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S/21776
17 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. In a letter dated 10 September (S/21734) I had already conveyed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Government of Pakistan had decided to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

2. The carrying out of the measures in implementation of the resolution has, however, given rise to special economic problems for Pakistan, and a memorandum outlining the adverse impact on Pakistan's economy is enclosed (see annex).

3. Upon instructions from my Government, I have therefore the honour to request urgent consultations with the Security Council in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to the resolution of those problems.

4. I should be grateful if this letter and its annex are circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex

Memorandum on economic and financial impact on Pakistan, resulting from restrictions on economic relations with Iraq and Kuwait

The implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990) has had an immediate and adverse impact on Pakistan's economy. The following are the direct consequences for Pakistan's economy:

(1)	Evacuation and rehabilitation of Pakistanis	$ 70 million
(2)	Loss of home remittances	$300 million
(3)	Loss of export receipts	$100 million
(4)	Increase in the price of oil	$600 million

1. Evacuation and rehabilitation of Pakistanis

Official assessment indicates that 100,000 Pakistanis in Kuwait and Iraq have to be evacuated. About 10,000 Pakistanis are expected to travel back to Pakistan by their own vehicles or through other means of road transportation. The remaining 90,000 will travel by air or sea. The passage by a Pakistan International Airlines flight from Amman to Karachi costs 7,500 Pakistan rupees, and from Riyadh to Karachi PRs 6,000 while the approximate cost by sea journey also comes to PRs 7,000 per person. The average transportation cost for bringing back a Pakistani from various stations in the Middle East to Karachi is estimated roughly at PRs 7,000. The expenditure thus expected to be incurred on travel by air and sea would therefore be PRs 630 million.

Those returning by their own vehicles or other means of road transportation will need to be provided PRs 10,000 per head to meet the cost of gasoline, hire charges for buses, temporary shelter and food charges in Turkey, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic. About PRs 100 million will be incurred on 10,000 persons travelling by road.

To facilitate internal movement within Pakistan and to meet other expenses for reaching the final destination, the Government has decided to pay PRs 6,000 to each person at the time of entry into Pakistan. The total burden of the cash grant would amount to PRs 600 million.

The evacuees reaching Riyadh and Amman were transported from the borders, lodged in camps and provided food, blankets and medical aid before their embarkation on planes and ships. While all the evacuees in Riyadh have been cleared, there is a continuous flow to Amman. The cost of running camps at these places is estimated at $3.5 million, i.e., about PRs 70 million. Similarly, reception camps have been established at Taftan for overland evacuees and at

Karachi for those returning by sea or air. The cost per head presently is estimated at PRs 1,000, with a total cost of PRs 100 million. Thus, camps and associated relief inputs will cost about PRs 170 million.

The summary of expenditure on the facilities noted above is given below.

		Millions of Pakistan rupees
a.	Travel expenditure at PRs 7,000 per head for 90,000 persons by air/sea	630
b.	Travel expenditure of 10,000 evacuees moving by land route at PRs 1,000 per head	100
c.	Expenditure on camps in Amman and Riyadh	70
d.	Payment at entry point for 100,000 evacuees at PRs 6,000 per head	600
e.	Reception camps at Karachi, Taftan: transportation and food	100
	Grand total	1 500

(Approximately $70 million)

The majority of expatriate Pakistanis have both the skill and enterprise for gainful absorption into the economy. To facilitate the process, schemes for their rehabilitation are under preparation. The cost to the federal budget will be known when returns and estimates are firmed up.

2. Loss of home remittances

Pakistan was receiving home remittances of about $170 million annually from Kuwait. As a result of the crisis, Pakistanis in Kuwait and Iraq are returning home. Due to disturbed conditions in the Gulf area, home remittances from other Gulf countries are also expected to decline. The total loss in home remittances is presently estimated at $300 million.

3. Loss of export receipts

The embargo on trade with occupied Kuwait and Iraq will cause a loss of $100 million in the form of export receipts.

4. Increase in the price of oil

The Gulf crisis will have a serious impact on the already tenuous balance-of-payments position of Pakistan since most of the refined petroleum products were being imported from Kuwait. Import payments are estimated to go up very significantly due to the increase in oil prices. The budget for 1990/91 projects a crude oil price at $17 per barrel, fuel oil at $85 per ton and other petroleum products at $160 per ton. As a result, POL (petroleum, oil and lubricants) import payments for the year 1990/91 are expected to add a burden of $600 million to the projection of $1,304 million incorporated in the budget as shown in the following table:

POL imports

	Budget	Projections (Revised)
Crude oil		
Value (millions of dollars)	470.0	664.0
Volume (millions of barrels)	27.7	27.7
Price (dollars per barrel)	17.0	24.0
Fuel oil		
Value (millions of dollars)	161.0	227.0
Volume (millions of tons)	1.9	1.9
Price (dollars per ton)	85.0	119.0
Others		
Value (millions of dollars)	673.0	950.0
Volume (millions of tons)	4.2	4.2
Price (dollars per ton)	160.0	226.0

Thus, loss of exports, a surge in oil prices and a drop in home remittances will increase Pakistan's current account deficit by about $1 billion in 1990/91. With foreign exchange liquid reserves of $500 million, sufficient to cover only a two weeks' import bill, it will not be possible for Pakistan to absorb the loss. In addition, an outlay of $70 million (PRs 1,500 million) which includes some foreign exchange expenditure on travel, camps and other operations, is required for Pakistanis returning from Kuwait and Iraq.

To overcome these unforeseen problems, Pakistan would need additional assistance of about $1,100 million by way of quick disbursing aid to support the deteriorating balance-of-payments position and also for the evacuation of Pakistanis from Kuwait and Iraq.

It is hoped that donor countries, the United Nations and international agencies would extend all possible assistance so that Pakistan can overcome these problems.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21177
17 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC AND ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of the latest confirmed reports from Kuwait concerning the inhuman practices of the Iraqi occupation forces, practices which became an outstanding characteristic in their violations of the most basic of human rights and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

- On 9 September, two dying Iraqis, a captain and a soldier, together with two more wounded Iraqis, an officer and a soldier, were admitted to Al Addan hospital.

- On the pretext that the staff had been lax in attending to the injured Iraqis, a number of the hospital staff were arrested, tortured and then executed. They are Adel Al-Dashti, Ahmed Hamza, Mohammed Ali and an additional two identified as Issa and Abdulhadi.

- Iraqi occupation forces submitted a Kuwaiti patient, Raja Al Anezi, to severe beating and torture.

- The Iraqi occupation forces confiscated the equipment of the operating room, including the laser beam and all the contents of the medical dispensary, in addition to all medicines, I.D. photo cameras, xerox machines and ambulances.

- Water to Al Addan hospital was cut off.

- Ambulance drivers were arrested.

- In another part of Kuwait the manager of the Al-Sabahiya supermarket, Mr. Bader Rajab, was executed for refusing to obey demands by the forces for foodstuff.

I would be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21778*
19 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have addressed to Your Excellency letters indicating particulars of the inhuman Iraqi practices against the civilian population in Kuwait (S/21694, S/21713, S/21730, S/21777). Daily events have clearly and repeatedly shown that the entire population of Kuwait including third country nationals, is being subjected to a reign of terror, systematically planned and relentlessly pursued by the Iraqi occupiers.

The ongoing Iraqi practices cannot be viewed as isolated acts. These criminal practices are being stepped up with the sinister objective of making life under occupation so intolerable that the population is forced out of the country in order to alter the demographic structure of Kuwait.

The harsh and inhumane circumstances that led the people to leave Kuwait on 15 September on the Southern border is a testimony to the policy of the Iraqi occupier of uprooting the Kuwaiti population (S/21772).

Kuwait wishes to underline the dire consequences of the Iraqi occupation and its continuation in Kuwait.

I would be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21779
17 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JAMAICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's Note SCPC/7/90(1-2) dated 27 August 1990, drawing attention to paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 of resolution 661 (1990) which was adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting on 26 August 1990 in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", has the honour to advise that Jamaica intends to comply fully with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

In this connection, attached is a copy of the statement dated 8 August 1990 issued by the Acting Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Honourable P. J. Patterson, Q.C., M.P.

Annex

Statement on Iraq's invasion of Kuwait by the Honourable P. J. Patterson, Q.C., M.P., Acting Prime Minister of Jamaica

Jamaica has already condemned the invasion of Kuwait. We joined other Heads of Government of the Caribbean community in Kingston last week in roundly condemning this act of aggression. Since then the situation has continued to deteriorate at an alarming rate.

Jamaica, a small country with limited resources with which to defend itself, resolutely condemns the Iraqi acts of aggression and annexation. They represent a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and flout the principles enshrined in the Non-Aligned Movement. This is a time when efforts throughout the world are being directed towards finding ways to resolving international problems, through dialogue and negotiation. The invasion by Iraq, which has a modern well-equipped army of over one million soldiers, against a small defenceless neighbour cannot be condoned.

The incident has already impacted adversely on the international community. The consequences for international peace and security are grave. The immediate projected rise in the price of oil poses disastrous consequences for the economies of small and fragile States such as ourselves.

The United Nations Security Council has met and adopted two resolutions, the last of which imposes sanctions on Iraq under Article VII of the Charter. Jamaica regards these decisions as binding and will honour the embargo imposed. It is worthy of note that the two resolutions received the unanimous support of the permanent members of the Security Council, thus overriding such political ideological differences as may exist between the super-Powers.

Iraq's action has been seen for what it is - pure and naked aggression. No ploy of having been invited in to support a coup by young Kuwaiti revolutionaries can disguise this.

We hope that good sense will prevail and that the Government of Iraq, in the face of the almost universal condemnation of its action will immediately withdraw to its territory.

Office of the Prime Minister
8 August 1990

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21780
17 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed declaration issued by the Council of Ministers on 15 September 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Declaration issued by the Council of Ministers on 15 September 1990

The Council of Ministers has followed with great anxiety and indignation the barbarous acts engaged in by the tyrannical Iraqi occupation forces against diplomats working in the foreign embassies accredited to Kuwait. Those acts constitute a grave violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and an act of disrespect towards those diplomats. The Council of Ministers also condemns the forcible violation by the Iraqi occupation forces of the premises of the embassies.

The Council of Ministers regrets that the diplomatic corps has been subjected to such barbarous and savage acts and urges the international community to take a firm and responsible stand to put a stop to these practices of the Iraqi aggressor régime, which is viciously attempting to demolish the international order and to put an end to the rules of international legality.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21781
17 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed declaration issued by the Council of Ministers on Saturday, 15 September 1990 concerning the refugees fleeing to Jordan as a result of the perfidious Iraqi aggression against Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Declaration issued by the Council of Ministers
on 15 September 1990

The Council of Ministers affirms the sympathy of Kuwait with the refugees fleeing to Jordan as a result of the perfidious Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, and expresses its concern for the grave situation of those innocent people and its indignation over and rejection of the practices of the criminal Iraqi régime. The Council of Ministers resolves to take the appropriate steps to facilitate the transport of those refugees to their countries in order to alleviate their suffering.

The turmoil and tension which the world is currently experiencing spring primarily from the obstinacy and conceit of the Iraqi aggressor régime, which has shown by its aggression against Kuwait that it is a danger to the international order as a whole. The human community is therefore called upon to tighten its stranglehold on that régime and to isolate it in order to free Kuwait from the clutches of its tyrannical occupation.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21782
17 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 11 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of Decree No. 353 of 14 August 1990, adopted in implementation of Security Council resolution 661 of 6 August 1990 concerning the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) César PEREIRA BURGOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Decree No. 353 (of 14 August 1990)

"adopted in implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 of 6 August 1990"

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

in the exercise of his constitutional and legal authority

CONSIDERING:

That the State of Iraq has carried out an invasion and military occupation of the State of Kuwait and, subsequently, has decided to annex the entire territory of the aforementioned State.

That the United Nations Security Council, by resolution 661 of 6 August 1990, expressed its determination to bring the invasion and military occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and integrity of Kuwait.

That the United Nations Security Council, by the aforementioned resolution, imposed the following sanctions against the States of Iraq and Kuwait:

"3. Decides that all States shall prevent:

"(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;

"(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities or products from Iraq or Kuwait; and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Iraq or Kuwait and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Iraq or Kuwait for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

"(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, whether or not originating in their territories but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs, to any person or body in Iraq or Kuwait or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

"4. Decides that all States shall not make available to the Government of Iraq or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait, any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to that Government or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait, except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;".

That the United Nations Security Council, by resolution 662 of 9 August 1990, decided that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq "under any form and whatever pretext has no legal validity, and is considered null and void".

That article 179, paragraph 9, of the Constitution authorizes the President of the Republic to conduct international relations, with the participation of the Minister responsible,

HEREBY DECREES:

ARTICLE 1: United Nations Security Council resolution 661 of 6 August 1990 shall be observed in every respect and, accordingly, the following measures shall be taken:

(a) The import into the national territory of all commodities and products originating in Iraq and Kuwait shall be prohibited.

(b) Panamanian physical and juridical persons and vessels flying the Panamanian flag shall be prohibited from any type of commercial dealings with the States of Kuwait and Iraq, excluding those relating to "supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs".

(c) The Office of the Procurator-General of the Nation is requested to proceed to the adoption of preventive measures with regard to the funds and assets of the State of Kuwait, with a view to protecting the said assets and preventing them from being taken over by the aggressor Government of Iraq and thus, in implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 of 6 August 1990, preventing the use or diversion of funds or property belonging to the State of Kuwait.

(d) The claim by Iraq that it has annexed the territory of Kuwait shall not be recognized, in implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 662 of 9 August 1990.

ARTICLE 2: This Decree shall enter into force with effect from the date of its promulgation.

PUBLIC NOTICE SHALL BE GIVEN OF THIS DECREE

Done in Panama City, on the 14th day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety (1990).

(Signed) Guillermo ENDARA GALIMANY
President of the Republic

(Signed) Julio E. LINARES
Minister for Foreign Affairs